

Equal Rights

VOL. XI, No. 3
FIVE CENTS

SATURDAY,
MARCH 1, 1924



Drawn by Nina E. Allender

WOMEN MUST SAVE THE FUTURE GENERATION

NOTES OF THE WEEK

Legislation in South America

FROM the January Bulletin of the Pan-American Union we find several instances of women's activities in the countries in the Union. In Chile a bill prepared by the National Council of Women was submitted to the Chamber of Deputies, September 11, 1923, conferring on a mother the same parental rights as those held by a father when for certain specified reasons he is unable to act, empowering women to act as guardians.

The Director General of Railways in Chile has announced that hereafter preference in all accounting business in the railway service will be given to young women graduates of the accounting department of the Government commercial schools. This opens to women positions in a service assured of regular promotions.

In Ecuador a bill was presented to Congress in September, 1923, amending the civil marriage laws. Couples desiring to marry will be obliged to obtain a medical certificate stating that neither one is afflicted with an incurable or contagious disease, and to present the certificate to the authority who is to perform the service. There are penalties attached to the performance of a ceremony without the certificate or to the issuance of a false bill of health.

A contagious or incurable disease will be grounds for divorce.

Where Belva Lockwood Paved the Way

SOME years ago Belva Lockwood made application for admission to the law school at National University. The name seemed innocent enough and the authorities were quite undisturbed by any apprehensions. When Belva Lockwood arrived it appeared that she was a lady and there was horror and consternation at the Law School. However, after much debate, she was graciously permitted to study there and she completed her course. The University found it impossible to award a diploma to a woman. That, it will be repeated, was some years ago. Today, in that school, there is a chapter of the National Woman's Party fighting for the removal of all discriminations and discriminations because of sex.

Only "Mrs." in the Reichstag

IN an interview while in Washington, D. C., Frau Schreiber, member of the German Reichstag, said that all women in that body, thirty-seven in number, are addressed as "Frau," which means Mrs., and thus does away with the distinction between "Mrs." and "Miss." The question of marriage is considered a private matter.

The Duchess of Atholl, M. P.

IT is evident from the English magazines of February that the first speech of the Duchess of Atholl as Member of Parliament on January 18 was a success. Says *The English Review*:

"It is evident * * * that the debating strength of the House has been reinforced. * * * The Duchess is pithy, without an unnecessary word. She conforms strictly with parliamentary traditions by confining herself to the subject in hand."

The subject was the King's speech at the opening of Parliament. From the *National Review*, which prints the entire speech made by the Duchess, it is noted that though she "confined herself to the subject in hand," she refers, amongst other things, to educational matters, juvenile unemployment centers, probationary systems for juvenile offenders, legislation to legitimize, under certain conditions, children born out of wedlock, and the amending of the law regarding maintenance and separation orders!

Turkish Women's Progress

THE women of Turkey have made great strides toward economic recognition since the origin of the movement for emancipation in 1908 with the foundation of the Society for the Advancement of Women.

Stead's Review (England) for December, 1923, notes that Turkish women are now accepted as employes in State departments, and a Society for the Promotion of Women's Labor controls and directs women's work in factories. Aside from the fact that perhaps 95 per cent. of Turkish marriages are today monogamous, Turkish women are proceeding to additional reforms, and are struggling for divorce legislation which will place them on an equality with men in that particular.

Then and Now

APROPOS of the Democratic Convention to be held in New York, the *Denver Post* (Colorado) of February 9 contains a lengthy account of the Convention in New York City held July 4-10, 1868. After describing the delegates, the account adds:

"There were no women delegates, but Susan B. Anthony was present and was invited to a seat on the stage when she let it be known she wished to present a memorial. It was a resolution demanding the franchise for women. It was laughed and hooted down, handed to the committee on credentials, where it died. This year, at Madison Square Garden, a third of the delegates will be women."

Women Did Go to War

A MOVEMENT has been started by the National Women's Overseas Service League to aid ex-service women disabled during the war or ill from the effects of their war work.

Mrs. August Belmont, who is active in the movement, is quoted as follows in *The New York Evening Post* of January 18:

"Thousands of women who served overseas during the World War in such organizations as the Red Cross are suffering from diseases and illnesses contracted as a result of their war work.

"In the State of California alone, I am told, there are 584 cases of disabled ex-service women. While millions of dollars have been spent for the aid of wounded veterans, little attention has been given to the disabled ex-service women. No provision has been made for their care."

Chinese Girls Assert Their Independence

THE Washington (D. C.) *Star* of February 3 contains an account of the reactions of the modern Chinese girl against the traditions of her country. She finds it difficult, if not impossible, to reconcile the modern education, often received in foreign countries, with the time-honored customs regarding women still maintained in her own land.

The marriage engagement of children in their infancy, by parents, is not always in later days honored by the principals upon reaching mature years.

Little Miss China, emancipated and independent, announces in a newspaper, to friends and relatives, she is not betrothed. She explains that any engagement seeming to exist was made when she was too small to register a protest—and as she was in no way consulted, she is in no way responsible for keeping the engagement. In rare cases the family swallows its pride—and accepts the situation. More often Miss Independent is turned out to shift for herself.

English Women Demand Equality of the Franchise

THAT English women are fully aware that the partial suffrage which has been granted them is far from adequate is shown in the feminist papers of England.

Young married women under 30 with several small children cannot see justice in being without the vote which was granted to their husbands at 21. The unmarried professional woman, dependent upon her own efforts for support, feels the lack of representation and voices this feeling freely.

Such inequalities in the law becoming so glaringly apparent is paving the way for more logical legislation.

EQUAL RIGHTS IN THE LEGISLATURES

By HORTENSE RUSSELL

THE various branches of the National Woman's Party in states where the legislatures are in session are watching every move relating to the Equal Rights bills which have been introduced.

The hearing in the New York legislature has been referred to many different committees, with Doris Stevens in charge in place of Mrs. Clarence Smith, who was called away on account of the illness of her mother. She will be assisted by Mrs. Edward L. Thomas, State Legislative Chairman; Mrs. John Winters Brannan, Mrs. H. O. Havemeyer, Mrs. John Rogers, Mrs. Stephen Pell, Miss Adelaide Stedman and others of New York City; Mrs. L. E. Whittic of Syracuse, Mrs. Charles De Angelis of Utica, Mrs. Charles H. Smith of Middletown, Mrs. Frank W. Clark, Miss Ethel Brewer, Miss Ruth Child, Miss Fred Lee Woodson, all of Albany; Miss Nellie Cronin of Troy, Mrs. Edward Everett Hale, Mrs. Edward Pressy, Miss Kathryn Butler, all of Schenectady. It is hoped that other Upstate districts will be represented by Mrs. Edward Gould and Mrs. Daniel Moran of Seneca Falls; Miss Christine Irving, Miss Emma Ottnatt and Mrs. Thomas J. Swanton of Rochester; Mrs. A. L. Sherwin of Batavia, and Mrs. Mary Morse of Buffalo. Several other organizations will send speakers on jury service, and the prostitution bill.

Conference With the Governor of New York

On Tuesday afternoon, February 12, at 4.30, the Governor received the Equal Rights deputation, who thanked him for recommending in his message the removal of unjust discriminations against women, and urge upon his attention the measures to that end now before the legislature.

Report of Association of the Bar of New York

In a recent bulletin issued by the above-mentioned organization, mention is made of certain of the Women's Party Equal Rights measures. Comments on one or two are quoted:

"Bills making women eligible upon the same terms as men to serve as jurors. The subject of the advisability of this change has been so thoroughly discussed that further argument seems useless. It will be necessary to confide in trial justices large discretion to excuse women from service for other reasons than those that usually govern the courts in passing on the excuses of male jurors, but this will require no statutory change.

"The bills are approved."

"Bill regarding the priority in

granting letters of administration so as to eliminate any preference on account of sex. The modern trend of thought and legislation makes for the equality of the sexes, and there seems no good reason why the arbitrary distinction of the statute, as now on the books, should be continued. To leave the determination of the appointment in such cases, as the present bill does, to the 'judgment of the Surrogate' seems far better.

"The bill is approved."

"Bill to make it an offense for any person, male or female, to commit or offer or agree to commit sexual intercourse for hire, or to pay or offer or agree to pay any money to another as compensation for such an act. Efforts to make people moral by legislative fiat have invariably failed, and such is bound to be the fate of this fatuous project. We take it that the bill, if enacted, would be violated millions of times annually. The participants in the forbidden act could not be compelled to testify, and would not be apt to do so unless the woman was minded to blackmail the man. * * * In short, we regard the project as *brutum fulmen* and hopelessly impracticable. Its only possible effect, as we see it, would be to produce a new crop of blackmailers, police and otherwise. * * *

"The bill is strongly disapproved."

May we not page the honorable Bar Association and say that another effect will be to do away with such cases as that cited by Judge North where the "prostitute" was sentenced to jail in the morning by a judge who was the identical man who the night before had paid her for the immoral act?

Virginia

The National Woman's Party snatched a victory from the defeat of the Equal Rights bill in the Virginia House of Delegates last week, when the bill was voted down by eleven majority. The vote stood 39 against Equal Rights and 28 in its favor—a great progress for the Woman's Party over its previous experience of two years ago, when even a roll call on the bill was an impossibility.

Miss Janet Hillis, National Organizer of the Woman's Party, has been spending two weeks at Richmond interviewing every man connected with the legislature, and it is known that more votes would have been polled for the Woman's Party if it had not been for the absence of several legislators.

Delegate De Friece of Bristol made a wonderful appeal for the bill, saying:

"When we turn to the history of the human race we find that the eman-

cipation of women began centuries ago, and progressed slowly but steadily until the present day, and be it said to the honor of the Anglo-Saxon race that it has led in this movement. In asking you to vote for this bill I am only seeking to induce Virginia to carry on in the line of her past traditional chivalry toward her women.

"Now, I am sure there will be members of this house who will vote against this measure, and to you I have this to say: Just so sure as you are on this floor today, this law is coming right here in Virginia, and on this floor. It may come piece by piece, and act by act, but it is crawling up on you and will continue to do so. The chances are I will not be here when it comes, but many of those of you who are regular attendants will see it and you will eventually walk up and, like a drove of sheep, one after another pass over the bars."

The Equal Rights bill was before the Senate Committee for the Court of Justice on Wednesday, February 20, with Mabel Vernon, executive secretary of the National Woman's Party; Burnita Shelton Matthews, head of the Legal Research Department; Mrs. Roy Flannigan and Mrs. Ransome as speakers. Mrs. Charles Meredith, State Chairman of the Woman's Party, introduced the speakers. Following the hearing, the Equal Rights bill was reported unfavorably to the Senate. Mrs. Meredith and her lobbying force have continued their efforts in behalf of the bill, and are working for a favorable vote in the Senate. Among the Virginia women who have been in Richmond assisting with the lobbying is Mrs. James Robey of Purcellville, a member of the Virginia State Committee of the Woman's Party. The Equal Guardianship bill was introduced in the House of Delegates on Monday and referred to committee.

Rhode Island

In Rhode Island the Equal Rights bill is still before the committee. Mrs. Jones Algeo, State Chairman, has arranged for hearings before the committees of the legislature, at which Anita Pollitzer, National Secretary of the Woman's Party, will be the principal speaker.

Maryland

In the Maryland legislature the committees are still considering a number of the Equal Rights bills and others are before the two houses awaiting a vote. The lobbying forces at the legislature, under the leadership of Mrs. Dora Ogle, Legislative Chairman, were augmented this week by Margaret Kurtz of Baltimore, who is at present studying law at the National University in Washington.

Equal Rights



OFFICIAL ORGAN
of the
National Woman's Party
Capitol Hill
Washington, D. C.

Published weekly
at 19 West Chase Street
Baltimore, Md.

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Entered as second-class matter at Postoffice,
Baltimore, Md., under Act March 3, 1879.

Subscription, \$2.00 Per Annum

OBJECT OF THE WOMAN'S PARTY

To remove all forms of the subjection of women.

THE LUCRETIA MOTT AMENDMENT

(Senate Joint Resolution Number 21.)
(House Joint Resolution Number 75.)

"Men and women shall have Equal
Rights throughout the United
States and every place subject
to its jurisdiction."

"Congress shall have power to enforce
this article by appropriate legislation"

Introduced in the Senate, December 10,
1923, by SENATOR CHARLES E. CURTIS.
Introduced in the House of Representa-
tives, December 13, 1923, by REPRESENTATIVE D. R. ANTHONY.

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FOUNDERS	\$100.00
LIFE MEMBERS.....	\$1,000.00
ENDOWERS	\$5,000.00

LAWYERS AND LEADERS

THE objection is sometimes brought against the National Equal Rights Amendment that some lawyers of note oppose it.

In this connection we should remember the renowned lawyers such as Taft, Root, Brandeis, Lansing, Brandegee, Borah, Frankfurter, and others, who opposed the Federal suffrage amendment. Despite the fact that such lawyers were against the suffrage amendment, it has become a part of our Constitution and nearly everyone would today agree that it is well that the opinion of the women struggling for their political freedom prevailed against the opinion of the eminent lawyers who opposed the amendment.

Future generations will, we believe, look back upon the lawyers arrayed today against the Equal Rights Amendment with the same puzzled wonder that we now look back upon the equally well-known lawyers who threw their weight against the suffrage amendment.

INTERPRETATION OF THE EQUAL RIGHTS AMENDMENT BY THE COURTS

ANOTHER objection sometimes brought against the National Equal Rights Amendment is that the courts may interpret it in a way injurious to women.

The Woman's Party replies that those who fear to leave the working out of the amendment to the courts may go to the state legislatures and there bring the laws into harmony with the Equal Rights Amendment as soon as the amendment is ratified. It would then be clear how the Equal Rights Amendment would operate in each state so that the interpretation of the amendment would not be left to the courts.

If, however, the legislatures fail to make it definite as to how the principle of Equal Rights is to be established and the interpretation of the amendment is therefore left to the courts, there is no reason to fear disastrous consequences. The courts reflect public opinion and while their interpretation of the amendment may not be as progressive as some would desire, it would not be very different from the current public opinion on the measure.

The courts could interpret the amendment as extending the law now existing for men so that it would apply to women, or the reverse, but they could not do anything else. Jury service is an example of a case where, if the legislature took no action on the subject, the existing standard for men would undoubtedly be extended to women. Jury trial is guaranteed in the United States Constitution, so that the Equal Rights Amendment could not abolish jury service. The amendment therefore would necessarily be interpreted as extending jury service to women and not as taking it away from men.

In other cases it is probable that the amendment would be interpreted as extending to men the legal standard now existing for women. For instance, take the responsibility of a father and mother for an illegitimate child. The mother today has, generally, the burden of supporting and caring for the child, while the father has little or no responsibility. It is not likely that a court would interpret the amendment as depriving the child of all claim upon its parents for support and nurture and as throwing the entire burden upon the community. Equality of legal status would then, in this instance, probably be a leveling up of the father's responsibilities to those of the mother.

In still other cases no one can be certain whether a court would interpret the amendment as establishing for both sexes the present standard for men, or the present standard for women. For instance, in a state where a man can obtain a divorce on different grounds from those on which a woman can obtain divorce, no one can foretell whether the courts would interpret the amendment as making the present grounds of divorce for men apply to both sexes, or as making the present grounds of divorce for women apply to both sexes.

But, however, the courts may interpret the amendment, we can rest serene in our reliance on the righteousness of the principle of Equal Rights for men and women, and not worry as to the details of how it will work out. The establishing of a righteous principle will certainly bring only good results.

ADDRESS OF FRAU ADELE SCHREIBER MEMBER OF THE REICHSTAG

At the National Woman's Party, Washington, D. C.

Editor's Note—Limited space prevents printing Frau Schreiber's speech in its entirety in one issue of Equal Rights. Additional instalments will appear in later issues.

IN what I am going to tell you about Germany you will see that we live under quite abnormal conditions and that you cannot take over the institutions and ideas of one country and apply them to another. You have to consider how things are in that particular country.

The main points we have accomplished in doing away with the injustices against women are:

Having women placed on all legislative bodies from the smallest local bodies up to the federal bodies:

Organizing men and women together in the same trade unions. We have no separate trade unions for women. We want all men and women to be organized in the same lines, in the same bodies. We think that is the best way to take care of their interests.

Having women share the government of these trade unions and share all the new institutions which were formed in Germany after the revolution, especially the Betriebsrate—which I am not just able to translate, because if I called it the workingman's council, it would seem as if it were only for men, but it really means a working people's council. We have working people's councils instituted in every factory and in every enterprise and there the women have their share in the government.

Home-making a Profession

Home-making, child-bearing, rearing and nursing, the education of the child ought to be acknowledged as a profession and given fair representation in the economic bodies of the country. We have accomplished that, to a certain extent.

When I as a child, asked in my native land, which was not Germany but Austria, for the same education I would have had as a boy, they thought I was mad. I was born a suffragist, born for equal rights. When, as a child of twelve, I wanted to learn Latin and Greek, to study medicine and become a doctor like my father, we had neither equal schools for girls nor was there any medical school or other university training for girls. When I came to Berlin as a young girl, I plunged immediately into the feminist movement of that time. Women were not allowed to form political organizations. There was a law forbidding it, and this

law also ordered that whenever we had a meeting two policemen should sit in front of the speaker, carefully taking down the names, address and everything the speaker said, so as to decide whether it was political or not.

At that time if women attended political meetings, they had to sit in a special woman's section listening. This old law was repealed long before the war, and after this we had the right to form women's political organizations and woman suffrage societies. If, at that time, we went to a German University we were not allowed to enter as regular students, only as guests. As late as 1908 women were admitted to the last universities that had refused equal rights.

The War Gave Women Opportunity

It was the war that gave us equal rights during the short time of the labor government which we had between the 9th of November and the 19th of January, when six representatives of the people were in power making emergency laws. One of the first emergency laws was that for the national assembly which was to be elected. All men and women above twenty were granted equal rights.

Women quickly took advantage of their political rights. You will understand that German women were more than the mentally untrained "haus-frau" of which one always thinks in other countries. They had interests other than church, children and cooking, and therefore were able immediately to take a big part in public and political life. We had many well trained welfare workers who knew something of life, a good number of university women, of teachers, and women in all professions to fill any posts open to us.

At elections, women proved to be quite as mature or as immature as men, and they acted much along the same lines. Forty-one women were returned to the First National Assembly held in Weimar. We have ten parties in parliament. At election times there are between 17 and 27 that turn up with their own ticket. An effort to make up a woman's ticket for a woman's party failed, only a few hundred votes being cast for it. This is natural because women divide as to their party convictions, just as men do. We have women in all the parties.

I think this is the first time in the history of the world that in a big representative body a new constitution has been made with the help of women. It is an

historic event. In the German constitution, drawn by a body representing the whole nation, the 41 women have done a great deal and we can everywhere feel their influence.

Women in All Governing Bodies

The first of the points I mentioned came into practice. We have women represented in all legislative and governing bodies from the smallest local to the federal bodies, in the town councils, the county councils the state legislatures and the Reichstag. We have got them in the Reichswirtschaftsrat, which is an economic body, where the housewives are recognized as members of a profession and have their own representatives, we have not got them in the Reichsrat, a kind of senate composed of the representatives of the different German states, not elected by vote of the people but composed of delegates chosen by the governments, which accounts for its being pretty reactionary.

How did the German women manage to have such success getting in 41 women at the first moment? It is because we have proportional representation. We are not elected as individual candidates but on party tickets. The only thing necessary is to have your name put in the right place on the right ticket and see that it polls enough votes, and in you go! Names on the ticket cannot be changed or cancelled and anybody who wants to vote for the party has to swallow the woman on the ticket, whether he likes it or not. This is why, even in the reactionary parties, women have been elected. The boards have well understood that it would be a disadvantage if their ticket had no women on it. Women are voters, even a majority of the voters, as we have more women than men in our country since the war.

This constitution begins saying that the people of Germany, united in all their tribes, united in a spirit of good will toward all nations, wanting to live in peace with all nations, in peace within and without, have given themselves this constitution; and it is followed up with these words "all power lies with the people." And declares that men and women have, "in principle, equal rights."

"Equal Rights in Principle"

These little words "in principle" are bad words. The Social Democrats wanted simply "men and women have equal rights," then the reactionaries succeeded in putting in the words "in principle"

which may settle the whole fate of a sex as any future government may say, "Oh, yes: in principle they have the same rights, but this is an exceptional case, an extraordinary case, so we are not going to let the women have rights on this occasion."

One difficult question for women to solve in parliament is how far do they belong to their parties and how far can they stand for their own convictions when they differ from the men of their party. This is hardly a problem when you belong to a party which has always been advocating equal rights for men and women, as I do. But it sometimes becomes a difficult question to solve for women who have entered reactionary parties, where the program and the will of the men of the party do not correspond to what the women themselves want. In that case, in the National Assembly, the twenty-five women of the Social Democratic Party voted with their party for equal rights for men and women. The Democratic women voted against their own party. Some women solved the question by abstaining from voting that day and some by being absent. On another occasion, one or the other woman had the courage of voting against her party, that is difficult as we have strict party discipline in Germany. For instance, as to the question of the death penalty, for which the other parties did not stand, one woman of the Sentrists, the Catholic party, the leader of the Catholic party, did the wonderful thing of standing against her own party and saying that she was against the death penalty and cast a different vote from her own party.

Equal Rights in Marriage

Our constitution contains the very clear words "Marriage is based on equal rights for both sexes." This means a lot in a country where, according to our old code, the wife is under the guardianship of the husband; the husband has claims on the property of the wife; the right to decide as to the wife's profession, as to the religion of the children, and so forth.

On the question of illegitimate children the women did not agree. All wanted to grant more justice, something better than the child had had until now, but women on the whole are clever at finding compromises, at bridging over opinions which sometimes seem impossible and uniting with patience and sometime with admirable sweetness. So finally the formula which went into the constitution said that illegitimate children shall be given the same conditions for physical, moral and intellectual development as the child now in wedlock.

One great progress of our constitution

is that all exceptional laws against female employees, including all the women in civil service, municipal service, and so on, were abolished. This meant freedom of marriage for the teachers, for the post-office employees and for all the many women who had formerly been forced either to resign from the work they loved and which they needed for their living, or to do away with marriage. You will understand the tragedy it meant.

Women Assume Responsibility

We now have women in nearly all of our ministries and even in high, responsible posts in the ministry of the interior, the ministry of labor, the ministry of welfare, the ministry of commerce. It is worth while mentioning that these women even get the titles which seems to be the greatest privilege in Germany. We have women with the title of Ministerialrat, and we have one woman who has the title of Oberregierungsrat, and that makes her the chief of ten men who have the title of Regierungsrat. Can you understand what it meant for the German man to have to submit to that? During the war there was a great question whether a woman could be called to any office where she would be the superior of a man, the men declaring they would never recognize her. In the Berlin town council there is one woman who is at the head of the Department of Child Welfare, and as head of this department she is also the chief of quite a number of men.

We have succeeded in putting women not only at the head of schools but supervising schools and some women have even been allowed to supervise professional schools which had male headmasters. Our university professors all teach more men than women as our universities are all coeducational universities with men and women students.

One of the most interesting features the revolution brought about is this working people's council, something in between the soviet idea and mere co-operation, entitling the working people themselves to share the government of industry and production, prices and wages. One working men's councils also include working women and we have set up special schools for training them. We must educate the people coming from the working classes so that they may be perfectly able to look into the whole complicated organization of production and distribution.

As the opening of parliament is handed over to the oldest member in years, once the Diet of Mecklenburg and once the Diet of Hamburg were opened by women. If now, for instance, a woman should be the oldest member of our parliament, a woman might open the next session of the Reichstag.

CEREMONY IN THE CRYPT OF THE CAPITOL, FEBRUARY 15, BIRTHDAY ANNIVERSARY OF SUSAN B. ANTHONY.

PROMINENT women of the National Woman's Party placed a wreath on the statue of the pioneer suffragists in honor of the 104th anniversary of the birth of the great leader, Susan B. Anthony. Among those present were Representative Anthony of Kansas, nephew of Miss Anthony and sponsor for the Equal Rights bill in the House; Elsie Hill, Connecticut; Mabel Vernon, Delaware; Emma Wold, Oregon; Miss Lucy Branham, Maryland; Dorothy Buck, Illinois; Martha Souder, Pennsylvania; Edith Ainge, New York; Marguerite Raif, Wisconsin. Gail Laughlin of Maine and California placed the wreath on the statue and made the following speech:

"On this, the anniversary of the birthday of the great apostle of woman's freedom, Susan B. Anthony, who, as she said, knew only woman and her disfranchisement, we are gathered here in triumphant proof of the truth of the last words of our great leader. She said failure is impossible—there spoke her great faith—a faith rooted in the eternal righteousness of her name—a faith which never wavered in the darkest days—a faith which was as sure when she stood alone as when the world of women laid tribute at her feet.

"Without that faith, without her vision of the triumphant future when women should stand free and sovereign, sit shoulder to shoulder with men in this great Republic, neither Susan B. Anthony nor any other could have endured the more than fifty long years of strenuous labor which she endured—could not have passed serene and unbittered as she passed through the hostility, the ridicule, the indifference, the misrepresentation which were her portion. Without that faith not even her unflagging courage—her untiring persistence, her matchless courage could have endured and triumphed.

"On one occasion, at a convention in this city, Susan B. Anthony said that when she had put off this mortal body her immortal spirit would hover near and be with the women who were carrying on the work for the freedom and equality of women, and we know that today her unconquerable soul is marching on with us in our journey toward her ultimate goal and our's—a complete freedom and equality of women.

"In gratitude too deep for words—in loving memory—we place these flowers before your sculptured face, Susan B. Anthony—our leader still in spirit."

NEWS FROM THE FIELD

Delaware Plans Monthly Lunches.

ON February 8, Mabel Vernon, executive secretary of the National Woman's Party, was the guest of honor at a luncheon given by the Delaware branch of the Woman's Party at the Hotel duPont in Wilmington. Mrs. Jane G. Hammitt, chairman of the organization, welcomed the members and introduced Miss Vernon.

At each place was a card showing the Lucretia Mott amendment. Miss Vernon, who lives in Delaware, explained fully the object of the National Woman's Party, the present status of the Lucretia Mott amendment in Congress, and the necessity for the support of all women in securing its adoption.

The Delaware branch is planning a monthly luncheon. The next will be in honor of Florence Bayard Hilles, legislative chairman, at which she will give a report of her extensive organizing trip through the southwest.

In addition to these luncheons, weekly Round Tables will be held at the homes of the members.

A Resolution From the Business and Professional Woman's Club of Iowa

THE following resolution was sent to Senator A. B. Cummins, acting president of the Senate, by the Des Moines Business and Professional Woman's Club:

"Des Moines, Iowa, February 2, 1924."

"Hon. A. B. Cummins,

"Washington, D. C.:

"Dear Sir—The Des Moines Business and Professional Women's Club are following with interest the questions being presented to Congress, and are especially interested in the Equal Rights amendment which has been proposed. At our meeting January 14 the following resolution was adopted:

"Whereas, the Des Moines Business and Professional Woman's Club maintains that the regulation of industry is a matter which should be decided by the workers, and contends that whatever method is pursued in controlling the conditions of labor—whether organization or legislation, or both, or co-operation of any kind, there must be no discrimination against women; and

"Whereas, there are injustices and discriminations against women embodied in our existing laws, which work hardship on many women by making it more difficult for them to earn a living; therefore, be it

"Resolved, That the Des Moines Business and Professional Woman's Club endorse and support the Equal Rights amendment. Be it also

"Resolved, That this club call upon the President of the United States to support the Equal Rights amendment now before Congress and use all of his power to secure its adoption. Be it also

"Resolved, That this club call upon the Senators and Representatives in Congress from this State to work and vote for the immediate passage of the Equal Rights amendment. Be it further

"Resolved, That copies of this resolution be sent to the President of the United States, the President of the United States Senate, the Speaker of the House of Representatives and the United States Senators and Representatives in Congress from this State.

"Depending upon you to work and vote for the immediate passage of the Equal Rights amendment, we are,

"Very truly yours,

"DES MOINES BUSINESS AND PROFESSIONAL WOMEN'S CLUB.

"(Signed) Lillian M. VanBuskirk, President.

"(Signed) Mary E. Dicke, Secretary."

Colorado Holds Many Meetings

MRS. LILLIAN H. KERR, state organizer of the National Woman's Party, reports much interest and activity in the arranging of meetings for Florence Bayard Hilles, who arrived in Colorado Springs January 27. Dinners, luncheons and meet-

ings of all kinds have been arranged. Mrs. Kerr was assisted in Pueblo by a large co-operating committee, and held an enthusiastic meeting for Mrs. Hilles in the ballroom of the Congress Hotel on January 30. The members of the committee were Bertha Grisham, President of the Business and Professional Women's Club; Mrs. Edith A. Warner, President of the "Altrusa" Club; Mrs. Herbert Black, Regent of the Pueblo Chapter of the D. A. R.; Mrs. Offut, Regent of the Arkansas Valley Chapter; Mrs. Walter Wilder, wife of the owner of the *Pueblo Chieftain*, the morning paper; Miss Atkins of the *Star-Journal* (evening paper); Mrs. Ben Coperlik, representing the Jewish women; Miss Florence Crawford, Secretary to the President of the First National Bank; Mrs. W. F. Rich, President of the City Federation of Women's Clubs; Dr. Josephine Dunlop, Nurses' Home, Minnequa Hospital of the C. F. and I Plant; Mrs. H. W. Nash, leader in D. A. R. work; Mrs. H. F. Ruegnitz, official buyer of school supplies for the Pueblo system; Miss Florence West, Chairman of Democratic Club; Mrs. W. O. Patterson, member of the last legislature from that district; Mrs. Anna E. Ferris, and Mrs. Philbin, wife of the owner of the Congress Hotel.

In spite of a heavy snowstorm, over one hundred women came to the Bridge and Mah Jong party given by the Woman's Party at the Art Academy January 19. Mrs. Crump contributed the decorations of roses, carnations and snapdragons. Mrs. Oliver H. Shoup and Mrs. S. B. Scholz served tea, the tables being set in the bay windows looking toward the mountains. The party turned in \$90 to the Woman's Party Treasury.

Successful Meetings Continue in San Diego

MISS SARA GROGAN, member of the National Council of the Woman's Party, writes to National Headquarters that the newly formed branch of the Woman's Party in San Diego is pelting the United States Senators and Representatives in Congress from California with letters urging their support of the Equal Rights amendment.

Weekly meetings of the branch are being held at the home of Mrs. P. F. O'Rourke. The following account of a recent meeting is given by the *San Diego Union* of January 11th:

"The second of a series of afternoon teas given by Mrs. P. F. O'Rourke at her home, 2900 Park avenue, was delightfully carried out on Monday, January 7, 1924, at which time her guest from Washington, Miss Sara P. Grogan, gave a talk on the Lucretia Mott amendment to the National Constitution, which all women are desirous of having become a law.

"Those present at the last meeting were Miss Jeanne Ladd, attorney, who is visiting San Diego for the winter; Miss De Orm Ladd, Mrs. Mary McMath, Mrs. Jennie DeYoung, Mrs. Emma B. Brand, Mrs. Lucy Harris Murphy, Mrs. Ada B. Leach, Miss Sara P. Grogan, Mrs. Minita Banks, Mrs. L. F. Snow, Mrs. A. M. Robinson, Miss E. K. Lawrence, Miss Eliza Bower, Dr. Marian Kyle Larson and the hostess, Mrs. P. E. Rourke."

Eva Le Gallienne Becomes a Founder

EVA LE GALLIENNE, who is playing the leading role in "The Swan," by Ferenc Molnar, at the Cort Theatre, in New York City, became a Founder of the Woman's Party this week. Miss Le Gallienne became interested in the work of the Party last year while appearing in Washington in Molnar's "Liliom." This was the play which brought her before the public as a person to be reckoned with in the theatre. Her interpretation of Julie left an unforgettable memory of strength, delicacy and poignancy.

In her present play, by the same playwright, her character of the young Princess Alexandria differs strangely from the little cast-off servant maid of "Liliom." Here she is the beautiful Princess in a quaintly romantic play, which bids fair to outplay the long run of "Liliom."

COMMENTS OF THE PRESS

Florence Bayard Hilles in Pueblo

From *The Pueblo Star-Journal*, Pueblo, Colorado.

"PUEBLOANS have been made acquainted through the visit here of Mrs. Florence Bayard Hilles with the purposes of the National Woman's Party in backing the proposed Lucretia Mott amendment to the federal constitution, which provides that men and women shall have Equal Rights throughout the United States and all places subject to American jurisdiction. When the national suffrage amendment was adopted it removed only the discrimination against women as far as voting was concerned. Having been placed on a voting equality with men, it was logical that leaders among the women should seek to remove all other inequalities in order to place women on the same legal equality with men.

"The National Woman's Party is endeavoring to take out of the law inequalities that exist in the status of men and women. Wisconsin is said to be the only state where equality prevails. In her address here Tuesday night Mrs. Hilles called attention to the fact that, although women are permitted to attend the Colorado School of Mines and obtain degrees, they are not permitted under the law to engage in mining, and must go to other states to use their engineering skill. Numerous restrictions upon the activities of women are in effect throughout the United States, and the proposed amendment to the federal constitution is for the purpose of removing them. What the National Woman's Party asks is that men and women be placed upon an absolute equality.

"It took many years of arduous work on the part of women to gain the right to vote, but it is not likely that they will encounter so many obstacles in their demand for equality with men. Women are now a very important factor in elections. The ballot is a powerful weapon and with this in their hands the major political parties will be reluctant to refuse the demand of the National Woman's Party. The Lucretia Mott equality amendment, therefore, has every prospect of being approved at an early date."

Equal Rights for Women

From *The Catholic Citizen*, Milwaukee, Wisconsin, February 2.

UNDER the common law, women were under a great number of disabilities as compared with men. Husband and wife were one, but that one was the husband. Women could not possess separate property of their own. The custody of children belonged to the husband, etc. Many of these disabilities were removed in the course of the last forty years, but many still remain, even after the adoption of the nineteenth amendment (giving women the right of suffrage).

"In February, 1921, the National Woman's Party, at a meeting held in Washington, disbanded as a suffrage organization and reorganized to establish woman's Equal Rights under the law. Women might now vote, but it was not clear that they could everywhere hold office or serve on juries, or freely convey property, or act as legal guardians for their children, etc. These disabilities had to be removed by national and state legislation.

"The first state to legislate in this behalf was the state of Wisconsin, by the enactment in 1921 of a law as follows:

"Women shall have the same rights and privileges under the law as men in the exercise of suffrage, freedom of contract, choice of residence for voting purposes, jury service, holding office, holding and conveying property, care and custody of children and in all other respects.

"The various courts, executive and administrative officers shall construe the statutes where the masculine gender is used to include the feminine gender, unless such construction will deny to females the special protection and privileges which they now enjoy for the general welfare. The courts, executive and administrative officers shall make all necessary rules and provisions to carry out the intent and purposes of this statute."

"The story of the passage of this measure in the Wisconsin legislature is told by Mabel Raef Putnam (*The Winning of the First Bill of Rights for American Women*, pp. 92), elegantly brought out and published by her husband, Frank Putnam, 434 Public Service Building, Milwaukee. Mrs. Putnam ably led in the legislative conflict and certainly demonstrated that women have the political abilities entitling them to the right of suffrage.

"At pages 51-52 the Catholic attitude toward the bill is touched upon. Rev. Father Noonan, S. J., then president of Marquette University, was favorable to some aspects of the measure, though later represented to be against it (page 61), but Miss Mary Connor, president of the State organization of Catholic clubs, 'endorsed it from the beginning,' and never wavered in her support of it."

"Some twenty other states have more recently passed laws removing some of the common law disabilities of women, but none so effectively as Wisconsin. It is in the logic of events and politics, we think, that Equal Rights for women must prevail. However, it is well to listen to and consider objections and limitations—lest the unity of the family be needlessly infringed."

Cheap Labor

From *The Washington Times* (D. C.), January 18th, 1924.

"WHAT is the cheapest labor in the world? Not the tribesman's who carries a pack in Africa, or the coolie's who shoves a sampan on the Chinese rivers. No; but the wife's and mother's in the home.

"No man who earns \$20 a week and gives his wife \$15 of it but thinks he is a model husband, supporting her and the family. And then descends upon her the municipal government, which insists that she get her children to school clean and, if possible, neat; the welfare workers, who tell her how she must keep her premises sanitary and her children's food nourishing and varied; the landlord, the shopkeepers and her old man himself, who thinks he has a right to a little bit of comfort and relaxation at home.

"She is no fool. She may not be formally educated, but she is no fool. Inefficiency goes under in the struggle she has to go through. She knows all about the eight-hour day; she works two of them in every twenty-four hours. She knows all about the theory of recreation from change of type of work; she has half a dozen types of work, all steady jobs. She knows all about fatigue-points, too, from constant, practical experience.

"Why does she so seldom strike? Partly because of the human tendency to stay in a rut; habit, which William James called the 'great flywheel of society.' Partly from pride; most of us would rather go to smash than be pitied by our neighbors. Partly from the persistence of that traitor to self-interest, the maternal instinct; she goes on year after year, racking her body with hard labor and her brain with worry, ever so often facing suffering and even death to give another life to the world, recognizing the grimness of her lot, but accepting it often with hardly even a complaint.

"Surely she ought to have a paragraph to herself in the constitution of every labor organization. For if the rights of any sort of labor, under any sort of conditions, deserve to be recognized, her rights deserve consideration."

Kansas Woman's Journal
Topeka, Kansas.
Published in Interest of Women,
Children and Home.
—By—
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\$1.00 a Year
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DAY PRINTING COMPANY
Printers
LIGHT AND LOMBARD STREETS
Entrance on Balderston Street
BALTIMORE